

8. Laura gave he and Edwin a beautiful poem that she had written about friendship.
9. Angie's neighbors, Mrs. Brandt and he, helped plant the trees for Arbor Day.
10. Whomever can possibly take her place?

B. Proofreading a Paragraph for Correct Pronoun Forms

Some of the sentences in the following paragraph contain pronouns that have been used incorrectly. Identify each incorrectly used pronoun. Then, write the correct form of that pronoun. If a sentence is already correct, write *C*.

EXAMPLE [1] To Velma and I, Dizzy Dean is one of the greatest baseball players of all time.

1. I—*me*

[11] We think there never has been another baseball player like him. [12] Fans still talk about he and his teammates. [13] Dean pitched for the St. Louis Cardinals, to who his fastball was a great help, especially in the 1934 World Series. [14] Dean was such a character that his fans never knew what crazy notion might come to he during games. [15] He had a real confidence about him, too. [16] According to one famous story about Dean, whom was also known for his quips, he once said, "Tain't braggin' if you kin really do it!" [17] When Dean became a sportscaster, him and his informal speech appealed to fans. [18] He liked his fans, and they liked him. [19] A big honor for he was being elected to baseball's Hall of Fame. [20] Us fans can go to the Dizzy Dean Museum in Jackson, Mississippi, to find out more about Dean's career.

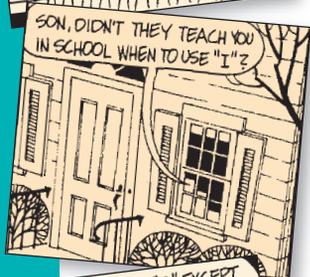
Case

7a. Case is the form that a noun or pronoun takes to show its relationship to other words in a sentence.

In English, there are three cases: *nominative*, *objective*, and *possessive*. Choosing the correct case form for a noun is usually simple because the form remains the same in the nominative and objective cases.

NOMINATIVE My **dentist** has opened a new practice in the office building next to the mall.

OBJECTIVE The receptionist who works for my **dentist** recently graduated from junior college.



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Only in the possessive case does a noun change its form, usually by adding an apostrophe and an *s*.

POSSESSIVE My **dentist's** business is thriving.

Personal pronouns, however, have distinct case forms. In the following example, the pronouns in boldface type all refer to the same person. They have different forms because of their different uses.

EXAMPLE I [**nominative**] forgot to bring **my** [**possessive**] notebook with **me** [**objective**].

The Case Forms of Personal Pronouns

Personal Pronouns			
	Nominative Case	Objective Case	Possessive Case
Singular			
First Person	I	me	my, mine
Second Person	you	you	your, yours
Third Person	he, she, it	him, her, it	his, her, hers, its
Plural			
First Person	we	us	our, ours
Second Person	you	you	your, yours
Third Person	they	them	their, theirs

Notice that *you* and *it* have the same form in the nominative and the objective cases. All other personal pronouns have different nominative and objective forms.

The Nominative Case

Nominative case pronouns—*I*, *you*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *we*, and *they*—are used as subjects of verbs and as predicate nominatives.

7b. The subject of a verb should be in the nominative case.

EXAMPLES I told Phillip that **we** would win. [*I* is the subject of *told*; *we* is the subject of *would win*.]

Were **Renata** and **he** on time? [*Renata* and *he* are the compound subject of *were*.]

Reference Note

For more about the **subjects of verbs**, see page 90.

SKILLS FOCUS

Use case forms of personal pronouns correctly. Identify and use nominative-case pronouns correctly.

Oral Practice 1 Using Pronouns as Subjects

Read the following sentences aloud, stressing the italicized pronouns.

1. *He* and *I* agree that lacrosse is the most exciting game *we've* ever played.
2. *They* and their friends enjoyed the field trip.
3. Will Sue Ann and *she* enter the art contest?
4. Our teacher and *we* are glad that *he* and *she* are returning from their vacation soon.
5. *He* and *she* said that *we* were responsible for counting the ballots and posting the results.
6. Where are *they* and my parents?
7. Will *you* and *he* help us with the book sale?
8. When are *you* and *I* going to Arizona?

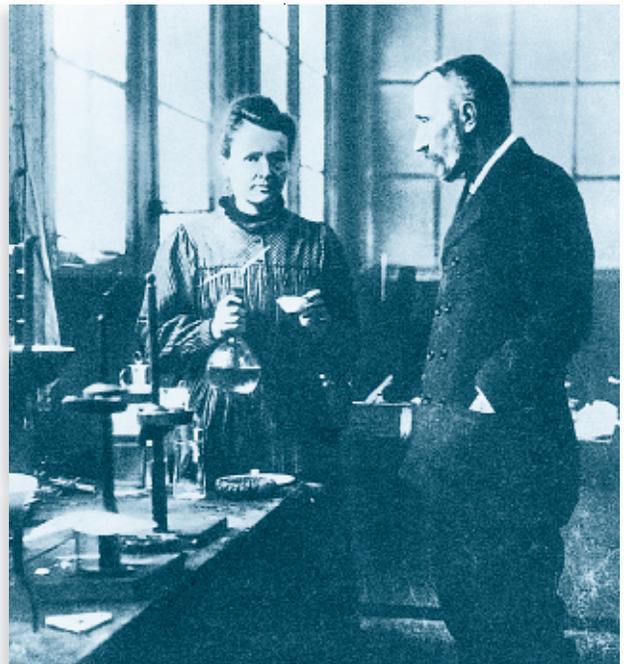
Exercise 1 Identifying Pronouns Used as Subjects

The following paragraph contains ten pairs of pronouns in parentheses. For each pair, choose the correct pronoun to use as a subject.

EXAMPLE [1] (*They, Them*) may be the most famous husband and wife scientist team ever.

1. *They*

Although Marie and Pierre Curie were both brilliant physicists, [1] (*she, her*) is better known than her husband is today. In fact, [2] (*I, me*) was genuinely surprised to learn that [3] (*them, they*), along with another scientist, shared the Nobel Prize in physics in 1903. [4] (*We, Us*) tend to remember only Marie primarily because [5] (*her, she*) was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize. During their life together, Marie Curie always felt that [6] (*her, she*) and Pierre were a team. Working in a small laboratory in Paris, [7] (*they, them*) didn't have room for independent research. Before his death in 1906, [8] (*them, they*) collaborated on almost every project. In 1911, [9] (*she, her*) was again honored by the Nobel committee when [10] (*she, her*) was awarded the prize in chemistry.



TIPS & TRICKS

To choose the correct pronoun forms in a compound subject, try each pronoun separately with the verb.

EXAMPLE

(*She, Her*) and (*they, them*) answered the ad.

[*She answered or Her answered? They answered or Them answered?*]

She and **they** answered the ad.